In the Claims

1. (currently amended) An endovascular apparatus for developing an inflammatory response in a vascular aneurysm ~~body cavity~~ with cellular manipulation comprising:

a separable implant comprised at least in part of at least one biocompatible and bioabsorbable polymeric material characterized by its ability to induce controlled inflammation to induce controlled formation of scar tissue in the aneurysm ~~body cavity~~ to substantially completely occlude the aneurysm ~~body cavity~~ without excessive formation of scar tissue; and

an endovascular placement device associated with said separable implant adapted to dispose said implant into said aneurysm ~~body cavity~~.

2. - 6. (cancelled)

7. (currently amended) An endovascular apparatus for developing an inflammatory response in a vascular body cavity with cellular manipulation comprising:

a separable implant comprised at least in part of at least one biocompatible and bioabsorbable polymeric material characterized by its ability to induce controlled inflammation to induce controlled formation of scar tissue in the vascular body cavity to substantially completely occlude the vascular body cavity without excessive formation of scar tissue; and

an endovascular placement device associated with said separable implant adapted to dispose said implant into said vascular body cavity

~~The apparatus of claim 1~~ wherein said biocompatible and bioabsorbable polymeric material is at least one copolymer selected from the group consisting of poly-glycolic acid/poly-L-lactic acid copolymers, polycaprolactive, polyhydroxybutyrate/hydroxyvalerate copolymers, poly-L-lactide, and polydioxanone.

8. (currently presented) The apparatus of claim 7 ~~1 wherein said biocompatible and bioabsorbable protein is~~ further comprising at least one protein selected from the group consisting of fibrinogen, fibronectin, vitronectin, and laminin

9. - 10. (cancelled)

11. (previously amended) The apparatus of claim 1 wherein said biocompatible and bioabsorbable polymeric material promotes cellular manipulation, controlled inflammatory response and vascular healing.

12. (currently amended) A method for creating an inflammatory response in a vascular aneurysm ~~body cavity~~ comprising:

causing substantially complete occlusion of the vascular aneurysm ~~body cavity~~ by inducing the controlled formation of scar tissue in the vascular aneurysm ~~body cavity~~ without excessive formation of scar tissue by providing a

separable implant comprised at least in part of at least one biocompatible and bioabsorbable polymeric material characterized by its ability to induce controlled inflammation; and

disposing said separable implant into said vascular aneurysm ~~body cavity~~.

13. (original) The method of claim 12 further providing said implant with a noncollagenous protein.

14. (original) The method of claim 12 further providing said implant with a growth factor.

15. (original) The method of claim 14 wherein providing said implant with a growth factor comprises providing said implant with a vascular endothelial growth factor.

16. (original) The method of claim 14 wherein providing said implant with a growth factor comprises providing said implant with a basic fibroblast growth factor.

17. (cancelled)

18. (currently amended) A method for creating an inflammatory response in a body cavity comprising:

causing substantially complete occlusion of the body cavity by inducing the controlled formation of scar tissue in the body cavity without excessive formation of scar tissue by providing a separable implant comprised at least in part of at least one biocompatible and bioabsorbable polymeric material characterized by its ability to induce controlled inflammation; and

disposing said separable implant into said body cavity

~~The method of claim 12~~ wherein providing said separable implant comprised of said biocompatible and bioabsorbable polymeric material comprises providing said implant with at least one copolymer selected from the group consisting of polyglycolic acid, poly-glycolic acid/poly-L-lactic acid copolymers, polycaprolactive, polyhydroxybutyrate/hydroxyvalerate copolymers, poly-L-lactide, polydioxanone, polycarbonates, and polyanhydrides.

19. (currently amended) The method of claim 18 ~~13 wherein providing said separable implant comprised of said biocompatible and bioabsorbable protein comprises~~ further comprising providing at least one protein selected from the group consisting of fibrinogen, fibronectin, vitronectin, laminin, and gelatin.

20. - 21. (cancelled)

22. (previously amended) The apparatus of claim 1 where said biocompatible and bioabsorbable polymeric material does not elicit intense chronic foreign body reaction.

23. - 24. (cancelled)

25. (currently amended) An endovascular apparatus for developing an inflammatory response in a vascular aneurysm with cellular manipulation comprising:

a separable implant comprised at least in part of at least one biocompatible and bioabsorbable polymeric material characterized by its ability to induce controlled inflammation to induce controlled formation of scar tissue in the aneurysm to substantially completely occlude the aneurysm without excessive formation of scar tissue, ~~The apparatus of claim 1~~ where said biocompatible and bioabsorbable polymeric material has a selected composition to provide a controlled degradation time to thereby control intravascular inflammatory reactions; and

an endovascular placement device associated with said separable implant adapted to dispose said implant into said aneurysm..

26. (currently amended) The apparatus of claim 25 ~~1~~ where said biocompatible and bioabsorbable polymeric material regenerates tissue through the interaction of immunologic cells.

27. (currently amended) The apparatus of claim 25 ~~1~~ where said biocompatible and bioabsorbable polymeric material stimulates cellular infiltration and

proliferation in the process of degradation to accelerate fibrosis.

28. (currently amended) The apparatus of claim 25 ~~1~~ where said biocompatible and bioabsorbable polymeric material accelerates fibrosis within an aneurysm to more strongly anchor said implant than ~~does~~ metal coils.

29. (currently amended) The apparatus of claim 25 ~~1~~ where said biocompatible and bioabsorbable polymeric material is characterized by generating more connective tissue and a less unorganized clot than metal coils so that an occluded aneurysm in which said implant is disposed is more resistant to a water hammer effect of pulsatile blood than when treated by metal coils.

30. (currently amended) The apparatus of claim 25 ~~1~~ where the implant comprises a coil and where said biocompatible and bioabsorbable polymeric material restricts compaction of the coil by accelerated scar formation.

31. (currently amended) The apparatus of claim 25 ~~1~~ where said biocompatible and bioabsorbable polymeric material restricts aneurysm recanalization by accelerated scar formation.

32. (currently amended) The apparatus of claim 25 ~~1~~ where said biocompatible and bioabsorbable polymeric material induces organized connective tissue to fill an aneurysm and to retract said aneurysm over time due to maturation of

collagen fibers to reduce aneurysm size and decrease aneurysm compression on brain parenchyma or cranial nerves.

33. (currently amended) The apparatus of claim 25 ~~1~~ where said biocompatible and bioabsorbable polymeric material is less thrombogenic than metal coils and accelerates aneurysm healing with less thrombogenicity.

34. (previously amended) An endovascular apparatus for developing an inflammatory response in a body cavity with cellular manipulation comprising:

a separable implant comprised at least in part of at least one biocompatible and bioabsorbable polymeric material characterized by its ability to induce controlled inflammation to cause substantially complete occlusion of the body cavity by inducing the formation of scar tissue therein without excessive formation of scar tissue; and

an endovascular placement device associated with said separable implant adapted to dispose said implant into said body cavity,

where said biocompatible and bioabsorbable polymeric material comprises a mixture of polyglycolic/ poly-L-lactic acid copolymers with a 90/10 molar ratio of glycolic to L-lactic acid to control the degree of inflammatory response.

35. – 40. (cancelled)

41. (currently amended) The method of claim 12 where causing substantially complete occlusion of the vascular aneurysm ~~body cavity~~ comprises degrading the biocompatible and bioabsorbable polymeric material faster than by implanted metal coils and providing a stronger inflammatory reaction than metal coils.

42. (currently amended) The method of claim 12 where causing substantially complete occlusion of the vascular aneurysm ~~body cavity~~ comprises controlling the degradation time to thereby control intravascular inflammatory reactions by selection of the composition of the biocompatible and bioabsorbable polymeric material.

43. (currently amended) The method of claim 12 where causing substantially complete occlusion of the vascular aneurysm ~~body cavity~~ comprises regenerating tissue through the interaction of immunologic cells by means of the biocompatible and bioabsorbable polymeric material.

44. (currently amended) The method of claim 12 where causing substantially complete occlusion of the vascular aneurysm ~~body cavity~~ comprises stimulating cellular infiltration and proliferation in the process of degradation to accelerate fibrosis by means of the biocompatible and bioabsorbable polymeric material.

45. (currently amended) The method of claim 12 where causing substantially complete occlusion of the vascular aneurysm ~~body cavity~~ comprises accelerating

fibrosis within an aneurysm to more strongly anchor the implant than accomplished metal coils by means of the biocompatible and bioabsorbable polymeric material.

46. (currently amended) The method of claim 12 where causing substantially complete occlusion of the vascular aneurysm ~~body cavity~~ comprises generating more connective tissue and a less unorganized clot than metal coils so that the ~~an~~ aneurysm in which the implant is disposed is more resistant to a water hammer effect of pulsatile blood than when treated by metal coils by means of the biocompatible and bioabsorbable polymeric material.

47. (currently amended) The method of claim 12 where causing substantially complete occlusion of the vascular aneurysm ~~body cavity~~ comprises restricting compaction of coils implanted into vascular aneurysm ~~body cavity~~ by accelerating scar formation the by means of the biocompatible and bioabsorbable polymeric material.

48. (currently amended) The method of claim 12 where causing substantially complete occlusion of the vascular aneurysm ~~body cavity~~ comprises restricting aneurysm recanalization by accelerating scar formation by means of the biocompatible and bioabsorbable polymeric material.

49. (currently amended) The method of claim 12 where causing substantially

complete occlusion of the vascular aneurysm ~~body cavity~~ comprises inducing organized connective tissue to fill an aneurysm and to retract the aneurysm over time due to maturation of collagen fibers by reducing aneurysm size and decrease aneurysm compression on brain parenchyma or cranial nerves by means of the biocompatible and bioabsorbable polymeric material.

50. . (currently amended) The method of claim 12 where causing substantially complete occlusion of the vascular aneurysm ~~body cavity~~ comprises accelerating aneurysm healing with less thrombogenicity by means of the biocompatible and bioabsorbable polymeric material which is less thrombogenic than metal coils.

51. (previously amended) A method for creating an inflammatory response in a body cavity comprising:

causing substantially complete occlusion of the body cavity by inducing controlled formation of scar tissue therein by providing a separable implant comprised at least in part of at least one biocompatible and bioabsorbable polymeric material characterized by its ability to induce controlled inflammation without excessive formation of scar tissue; and

disposing said separable implant into said body cavity,

where causing substantially complete occlusion of flow of blood in the body cavity comprises providing an implant made from a mixture polyglycolic/ poly-L-lactic acid copolymers with a 90/10 molar ratio of glycolic to L-lactic acid.

In the Drawings

The Examiner objected to the drawings, but not to the proposed labeling which is assumed to be acceptable.

Applicants have petitioned to use the accompanying set of color drawings pursuant to 37 CFR 1.84a. The fee accompanies the formal petition.